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CIA/DDO/TERR 75-05 SIGNIFICANT INTERNATL TERRORIST
INCIDENTS UNCL

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 5

SIGNIFICANT NON-FEDAYEEN INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1975

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SIGNIFICANT NON-FEDAYEEN INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1975

This chronology lists significant international terrorist incidents other than those related to the Palestinian problem. It supplements the previously published chronologies covering the period January 1970 through March 1975 and includes a few incidents previously published on which new information has been made available. The listing does not include hijackings of U.S. domestic aircraft or internal terrorist incidents of other countries.

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CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR

JANUARY 1970 TO MARCH 1975

22 March 1974

Mexico,
Hermosillo

Kidnapping/Slaying of U.S. Vice-Consul.
The body of U.S. Vice-Consul John S. Patterson, who had been kidnapped on 22 March 1974, was discovered in a creek bed near Hermosillo on 7 July. A ransom note demanding US \$500,000 had been received on the day of his abduction from an alleged organization calling itself the People's Liberation Army of Mexico. Mexican authorities, however, believed the abduction was carried out by U.S. kidnappers seeking ransom. On 28 May Bobbie Joe Keesee, a 40-year-old American adventurer, was arrested in San Diego on U.S. federal charges of planning and participating in the kidnapping. Greg Curtis Fielden has been named as unindicted co-conspirator. On 29 April 1975 Keesee was sentenced to 20 years in prison for conspiring to kidnap a diplomat.

21 April 1974

Chad, Bardai

FROLINAT Kidnapping of Three Europeans.
Members of a Toubou rebel group calling itself "Armed Forces of the Chadian Revolution" and believed to be associated with the National Liberation Front of Chad

(FROLINAT) kidnapped one German and two French nationals in a raid on a medical research center at Bardai in northern Chad. The German government agreed to pay a ransom of US \$1.2 million and broadcast a manifesto on behalf of FROLINAT for the release of Dr. Christoph Staewen, a nephew of West German President Gustav Heinemann. Staewen was released on 11 June. In May 1975 the rebels claimed they had killed a French military officer who tried to negotiate the release of the two French nationals, of whom one has since escaped and the other is believed dead.

23 April 1974

Thailand, Pattani

Moslem Terrorists Kidnap Missionaries.
Two missionary nurses, one Dutch, the other from New Zealand, who had been treating lepers in a Moslem village about 500 miles south of Bangkok, were kidnapped by four armed Moslems. According to official sources in Bangkok, the terrorists demanded a ransom of 10 million baht (US \$500,000) and a halt to Israeli aggression against Palestinians and Arab countries. Two bodies found on 20 March 1975 in southern Thailand are believed to be the remains of the nurses.

28 May 1974

Lebanon, Beirut

Bombing of USIS Center.
The detonation of a small explosive charge at the John F. Kennedy Center (USIS Library and Cultural Center) in Beirut caused minor injuries to three local employees and some damage to the installation. The "Revolutionary Arab Youth Organization" claimed responsibility and in May 1975 several terrorists were sentenced to prison for this bombing.

18 June 1974

Switzerland,
Zurich

Explosion at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.
Detonation of a powerful explosive at the Zurich branch of the U.S.-owned Manufacturers Hanover Trust caused extensive damage to the installation but no personal injuries. Swiss authorities have arrested members of the Swiss terrorist organization, the Krause Group, who are believed to be responsible for this explosion.

1 November 1974

Peru, Lima

Sears Roebuck Store Bombed.
A bomb exploded in a Sears Roebuck store, causing extensive damage and injuring 11 persons, not seriously. Police received an anonymous call warning of the bomb about a half-hour prior to the explosion.

In June 1975 the Lima press reported that an extreme leftist group known as the Revolutionary Vanguard was responsible.

West Berlin CDU Official Kidnapped.
Peter Lorenz, Chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, was kidnapped by a group of anarchists who call themselves the 2 June Movement. The release of imprisoned comrades, a plane for their use, and a former mayor of West Berlin as hostage were among their demands to the West German government. The government complied with the demands. A Lufthansa plane and German crew flew the freed anarchists and hostage to Aden, where they were given haven. Lorenz was released unharmed after six days when the former mayor returned from Aden and broadcast a message for the kidnappers. Several suspects have since been arrested and one was killed in a shoot-out with the police.

West German Technician Abducted.
A West German mining technician was abducted on 4 March from a tin mine in Northern Shan State by members of the Kachin Independence Army. A ransom of \$250,000 was demanded, but it is not known how much, if any, was paid. He was released in early May.

27 February 1975

West Berlin

4 March 1975

Burma

PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1975

10 April 1975

France, Paris

Bomb Explosion Outside Algerian Consulate in Paris.

A right-wing underground organization has claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion outside the Algerian Consulate in Paris on 10 April. In a letter to Reuters, the "Charles Martel Club" said it planted the bomb in a car to protest the French President's visit to Algeria. The club claimed responsibility for a number of blasts, including one last month at the Air Algerie office in Toulouse, according to Reuters.

11 April 1975

Kuwait, Kuwait

Bomb Explosion at American Life Insurance Company in Kuwait.

A bomb exploded at the American Life Insurance Company in Kuwait on 11 April causing considerable damage. There were no injuries. The Kuwaiti press reported that the Communist Labor Organization (Lebanon) was responsible for this explosion. This probably is the "Arab Communist Organization," which has claimed responsibility for similar acts against U.S.-owned companies in Syria and Lebanon.

18 April 1975
Argentina,
Mar del Plata

Bomb Explosion at Chilean Consulate in Argentina.
A bomb exploded at the door of the Chilean Consulate in Mar del Plata on 18 April, causing serious damage to part of the building. Argentine officials think the explosion might be linked to the recent visit of the Chilean President.

19 April 1975
Japan, Tokyo

South Korean Institute Bombed.
A bomb exploded in the building housing the South Korean Industrial and Economic Research Institute in the early morning of 19 April. Another bomb exploded in the building housing a company engaged in a joint venture with the Institute. Threatening letters were found in both companies' mail boxes. Eight young extremists were arrested on 19 May on suspicion of responsibility for these and other bombings. The police found ties between these extremists, who are members of the Anti-Japan Armed Front of East Asia, and the South Korean Youth League, an organization opposed to South Korean President Park.

21 April 1975
Greece, Athens

U.S. Embassy Attacked in Athens.
The U.S. Embassy in Athens was attacked by part of a crowd of leftist demonstrators protesting U.S. support of the military

junta which governed Greece until July 1974. Considerable damage was done to the Consular section, and fifteen Greek police were injured.

24 April 1975

Sweden, Stockholm

West German Embassy in Stockholm Attacked.
West German terrorists, identifying themselves as members of the Holger Meins Comando, seized the German Embassy in Stockholm on 24 April and demanded that 26 imprisoned comrades be released and flown from Germany with \$520,000. The German government rejected these demands. The third floor of the Embassy was dynamited. The Military and Economic attaches were killed, one terrorist was found dead, and 13 people were injured. Five terrorists captured by the police were extradited to West Germany where they are in jail.

25 April 1975

Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Bomb Explosion at British Embassy Residence.
A bomb placed in an automobile parked in front of the British Embassy residence in Buenos Aires exploded on 25 April, killing a police guard and injuring two persons. The Ambassador and his family were not injured. No group has claimed credit for this act.

3 May 1975

France,
Fessenheim

French Nuclear Power Site Bombed.
Two bombs exploded at the construction site of a French nuclear power station at Fessenheim near the West German border on 3 May. No fissionable material was on hand at the time of the blasts. There was considerable damage to the building. A man who phoned a local newspaper to warn about the bombs and claim credit said he belonged to the "Puig Antich - Ulrike Meinhof Commando." (This hitherto unknown group presumably consists of German and Spanish anarchists.)

7 May 1975

France, Paris

IBM Office in Paris Bombed.
A bomb exploded in the Paris offices of IBM on 7 May. No one was injured. A Spanish anarchist group, GARI, claimed responsibility for the attack.

10 May 1975

United States,
Washington, D.C.

Aeroflot Office and Mexican Chancery Bombed.
During the early morning hours of 10 May the Aeroflot office in Washington, D.C. and the Mexican Chancery about a mile away were bombed. There were no injuries and only minor damage at both sites. On 11 May Associated Press received a note signed "El Alacran" (The Scorpion) which claimed responsibility for the bombings. Apparently this is an anti-Castro Cuban organization.

16 May 1975

Spain, Barcelona

Pan American Office Firebombed.

The Pan American office in Barcelona was attacked by a group of youth who were protesting the American use of force to free the "Mayaguez." Windows were broken and a Molotov cocktail was exploded which caused smoke and fire damage. Leaflets referring to the "Mayaguez" incident were found scattered in the area and were attributed to a Catalan separatist group.

19 May 1975

Tanzania

Four Students Kidnapped in Tanzania.

Four Stanford University students, three Americans and one Dutch, were kidnapped from an animal research center. A group of armed men from the insurgent People's Revolutionary Party stormed the camp in western Tanzania and took the hostages by boat across Lake Tanganyika to Zaire. On 25 May one American girl was released to carry the kidnappers' demands to officials, which included \$500,000 in cash, a large quantity of arms and ammunition and the release of two PRP colleagues imprisoned in Tanzania. On 28 June two of the remaining three hostages were freed. The terms of their release were not disclosed but the press speculated that \$40,000 was paid. The fourth student was returned to Tanzania on 26 July.

21 May 1975

Iran, Tehran

Terrorists Kill Two USAF Officers.
Iranian terrorists shot and killed two USAF officers as they were being driven to their offices. The People's Strugglers claimed credit for the killings.

22 May 1975

France,
Nice
Paris

Anarchist Group Bombs Swedish and FRG Facilities in France.

The "Puig Antich - Ulrike Meinhof Commando" has claimed credit for the 22 May bombings of the West German Consulate in Nice and an office building in Paris which contains the Swedish tourism office and several other Swedish facilities. This group also claimed credit for the 3 May bombing of a French nuclear power site.

22-23 May 1975

Turkey, Istanbul

Bomb Damages U.S. Army Truck.
A bomb exploded, heavily damaging a U.S. Army truck on an Istanbul street. Windows were broken in nearby buildings but no injuries were reported. On 22 May an explosion at a joint U.S.-Turkish supply depot caused no injuries or property damage. An anonymous caller to the Associated Press office said that a previously unknown Marxist group was responsible.

26 May 1975

United States,
New York

Bomb Explosion at Mexican Consulate.
A pipe bomb exploded in the doorway of the building housing the Mexican Consulate and UN Mission in Manhattan. The entrance was damaged but no one was injured. It is not known who is responsible.

31 May 1975

Lebanon, Beirut

Bomb Exploded at ITT Office in Beirut.
A dynamite explosion blew out windows and damaged offices of ITT in downtown Beirut. Most of the offices and shops in the building had closed and no injuries were reported. The Arab Communist Organization has claimed credit for the bombing.

3 June 1975

Italy, Rome

Fire Bombs Used in Attacks on American Companies.
Fire bombs were thrown at offices of three American companies only hours after President Ford left Rome. Windows were broken at a branch of the Bank of America and Italy; a fire in a storage area caused minor damage at Goodyear Tire Company, and bombs exploded but did not break windows at an ITT subsidiary. The perpetrators are not known.

8 June 1975

Peru, Lima

Bomb Explosion at U.S. Ambassador's Residence.

A small bomb was thrown over the wall and exploded in the garden of the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Lima. The Ambassador and his wife were away at the time. No injuries or damage occurred. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed credit in a telephone call to a French news service.

14 June 1975

Iran, Meshed

Bomb Explosion at U.S. Information Center.

A bomb placed on the wall of the U.S. Information Center compound exploded, damaging the wall and several windows. There were no injuries. No one claimed responsibility.

16 June 1975

Guatemala,
Guatemala City

Shots Fired at U.S. Embassy.

Someone fired pistol shots from a moving car at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City on the evening of 16 June. There were no injuries and only slight property damage.

23 June 1975

United States,
New York

Bomb Explodes at Yugoslav Mission to the U.N.

A powerful bomb placed near the facade of the Yugoslav Mission to the U.N. exploded

shortly after midnight on 23 June causing extensive property damage. There were no personal injuries. In the past Croatian exile groups have engaged in terrorism against Yugoslav targets, and Croatians may have placed this bomb.

28 June 1975

Bulgaria

Balkan-Bulgarian Aircraft Hijacked.

A young Bulgarian man, armed with a pistol, hijacked a Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines aircraft with 48 passengers and crew to Thessaloniki, Greece on 28 June, where he requested political asylum. The passengers and crew returned to Bulgaria the same day. The Greek government is extraditing the hijacker to Bulgaria.